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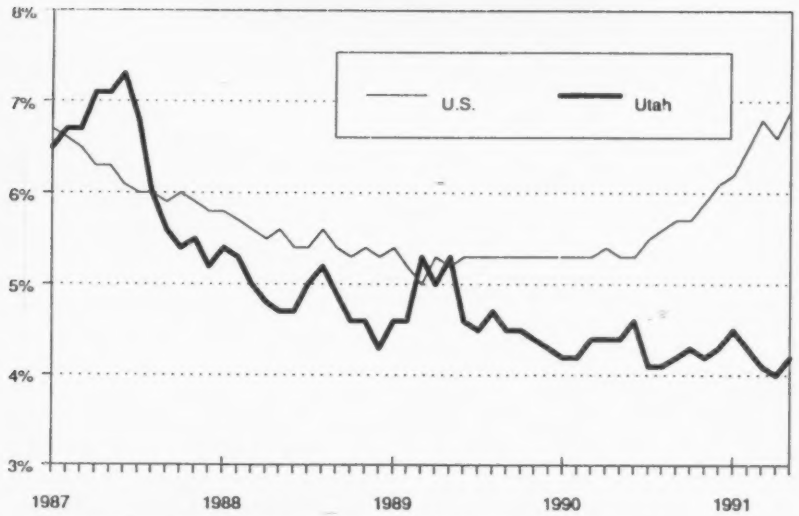
Utah Labor Market Report

May 1991
Volume 1, No. 5

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Utah's jobless rate edged up in May, but— a State recession is nowhere in sight

While the State keeps playing the same old economic refrain—low unemployment with moderate job growth, the early signs of a national recovery strengthen the case for a recessionless Utah.

Joblessness in Utah increased slightly to 4.2 percent in May. The layoffs Utah has experienced in the past several months have finally begun to impact the State's unemployment rate. Has Utah started the slide into economic decline? Hardly.

Utah's economy is still incredibly strong in the wake of the U.S. downturn. Furthermore, unemployment rates rarely remain constant. In midst of a recession, the national April unemployment rate actually dropped! The State's unemployment rate currently registers 2.7 points lower than the national average and the current range of Utah joblessness is the lowest of the past ten years. Approximately 33,900 Utahns were out of work in May 1991, 800 fewer than in May a year ago, and the jobless rate is down two-tenths of percentage point.

Strong employment growth has kept Utah joblessness low. Most Utah industries continued to ignore the national recession. Nonagricultural jobs totaled 749,800 in May 1991—a 4 percent increase over May 1990 figures. Since May 1990, Utah has added 28,800 net nonfarm jobs to the State's economy. This is the first time in recent memory that the State, in general, has so vehemently disregarded a national recession. However, while all major industries continue to grow, several industrial sectors have felt the sting of the nation's recessionary woes.

Services continued as the kingpin of Utah job expansion. Services have netted 13,300 new positions since May of last year for a growth rate near 8 percent. In fact, the service industry accounted for

Continued on page 2

Inside

Economic Events..... 6
County Highlights..... 7
Youth Outlook 14
Graduate Outlook..... 17

THE RATE *(Seasonally Adjusted)*

May 1991	Utah	4.2%	U.S.	6.9%
Apr 1991	Utah	4.0%	U.S.	6.6%
May 1990	Utah	4.4%	U.S.	5.3%

NONFARM JOBS *(% Change from a year ago)*

May 1991	Utah	4.0%	U.S.	-1.4%

CPI-U *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Apr 1991	U.S.	135.2	Yr-over chng	4.9%

PPI *(Base Year 1982-84 = 100)*

Apr 1991	U.S.	116.0	Yr-over chng	1.7%

almost half of the net new Utah jobs created over the past 12 months. Expansion has proved particularly strong in computer services (up 15 percent) and engineering and management services (up 16 percent).

Since May 1990, employment in construction has increased 8 percent—thanks to Utah's construction boom. That gain translates into 2,200 new Utah jobs. Since construction is usually one of the first industries to feel the bite of a downturn, Utah's strong performance in this area is particularly welcome.

Manufacturing, traditionally a prime target of recessionary strikes, continues to hold its own in Utah. Manufacturing employment is up nearly 3 percent from May 1990—an increase of 2,800 new jobs. However, several manufacturing industries have been left reeling from recessionary blows—defense-related transportation equipment manufacturing, electric machinery production, and food products manufacturing have all experienced declining employment. However, primary metals production and jewelry and sporting goods manufacturing are up 400 and 2,000 jobs respectively.

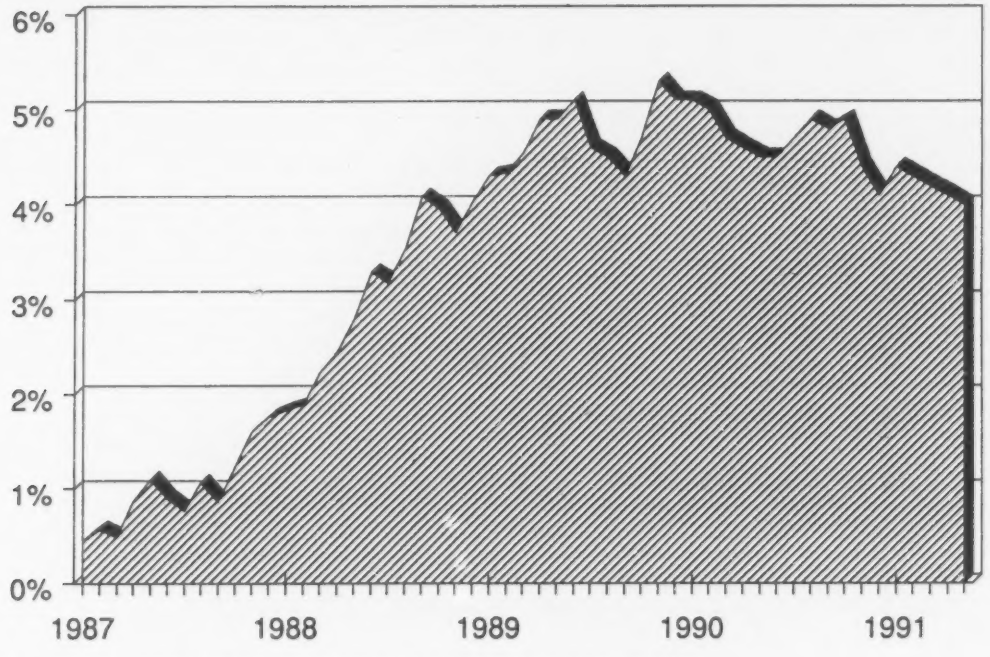
On the more moderate side, trade has added 5,500 new positions over the past 12 months(up 3 percent)—as usual, mostly in the retail sector. Finance/insurance/real estate expansion (up 900 jobs) is being generated by the insurance and real estate sectors—banks and their kin have experienced declining employment levels. Mining grew a mere 200 jobs (2.3 percent), while earlier declines in airline industry and utilities jobs kept transportation/communications/utilities down at only 1.7 percent growth (700 jobs). Government expansion continues to be hampered by cuts in defense jobs. However, gains in state and local government gave the sector a 3,300 job, 2 percent increase over May 1990 figures.

While the State has had good and bad job news recently, announcements of planned expansions have outweighed disclosures of layoffs. With the national economy starting its turn-around, Utah should only see improved economic growth through the rest of this year.❐

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

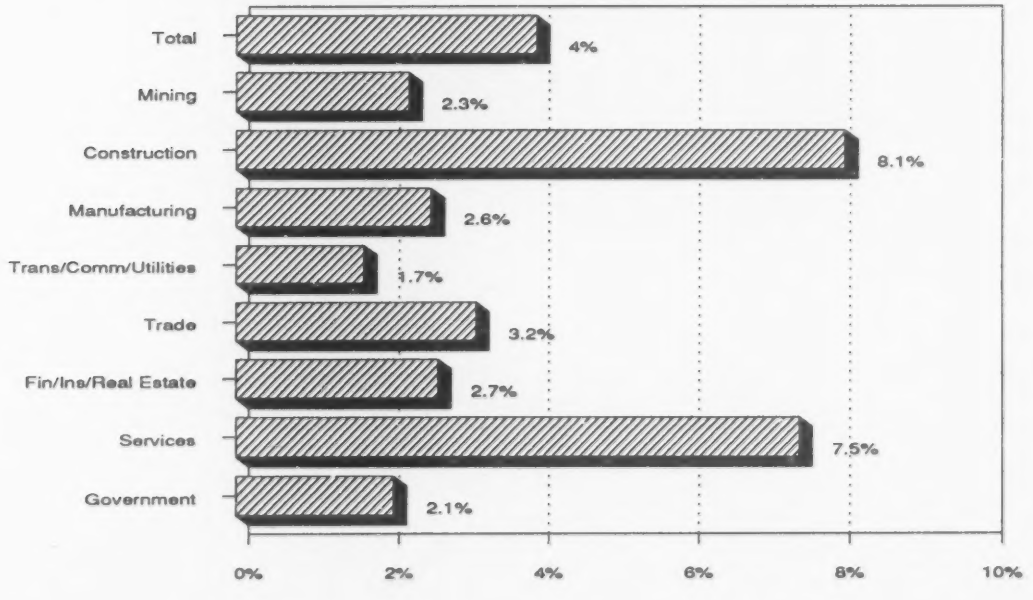
- ***Utah's unemployment rate edged up two-tenths of a percentage point to 4.2 percent.***
- ***Nonfarm jobs maintained a healthy May-to-May growth rate of 4 percent.***
- ***The Utah jobless rate currently falls 2.7 percentage points below the national average***
- ***Services, construction, and trade showed the strongest employment expansion over the past 12 month period.***
- ***Utah's current economic strength should ward off a recession this time around.***

Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

May 1990-91 Percent Growth In Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

RAW

Table 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	May 1991(r)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr. 1991(p)	Mar. 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**803.2**	**783.3**	**2.5**	**806.0**	**797.6**
Employed	**767.4**	**746.7**	**2.8**	**768.9**	**759.9**
Unemployed	**35.8**	**36.5**	**-1.9**	**37.1**	**37.7**
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.7	--.--	4.6	4.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**749.8**	**721.0**	**4.0**	**744.3**	**737.5**
Mining	**8.8**	**8.6**	**2.3**	**8.7**	**8.7**
Metal Mining	3.0	3.1	-3.2	3.0	3.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.6	-3.8	2.6	2.6
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying*	3.3	2.9	13.8	3.1	3.1
Contract Construction	**29.4**	**27.2**	**8.1**	**27.9**	**25.8**
Manufacturing	**109.0**	**106.2**	**2.6**	**107.9**	**108.1**
Durable Goods	72.6	70.0	3.7	71.8	71.8
Primary Metals	*6.0*	*5.6*	*7.1*	*6.0*	*6.0*
Fabricated Metals, Machinery, & Computers	*14.1*	*14.1*	*0.7*	*13.9*	*13.9*
Electrical/Electric Equipment (ex. Computers)	*11.5*	*11.8*	*-2.5*	*11.4*	*11.5*
Transportation Equipment	*17.4*	*17.6*	*-1.1*	*17.9*	*18.0*
*Lumber/Furniture,Stone/Clay/Glass**	*11.0*	*11.0*	*0.0*	*10.3*	*10.1*
*Other Durable Goods**	*12.6*	*10.6*	*18.9*	*12.3*	*12.3*
Nondurable Goods	36.4	36.2	0.6	36.1	36.3
Food & Related Products	*11.5*	*11.8*	*-2.5*	*11.4*	*11.5*
*Other Nondurable Goods**	*24.9*	*24.4*	*2.0*	*24.7*	*24.8*
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	**42.6**	**41.9**	**1.7**	**42.5**	**42.3**
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.4	8.3	2.6	2.5
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.0	5.3	15.6	15.5
Transportation by Air*	6.7	6.9	-2.9	6.6	6.6
Other Transportation & Related Services*	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.3	3.3
Communications	7.0	6.9	1.4	7.1	7.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7.2	7.6	-5.3	7.3	7.4
Trade	**176.4**	**170.9**	**3.2**	**173.5**	**172.0**
Wholesale Trade	39.4	38.2	3.1	38.9	38.5
*Durable Goods**	*22.9*	*22.6*	*1.3*	*22.6*	*22.4*
*Nondurable Goods**	*16.5*	*15.6*	*5.8*	*16.3*	*16.1*
Retail Trade	137.0	132.7	3.2	134.6	133.5
Food Stores	*24.2*	*23.7*	*2.1*	*23.8*	*23.9*
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores, & Gas Stations	*16.4*	*16.1*	*1.9*	*15.9*	*15.7*
Eating & Drinking Places	*45.4*	*43.8*	*3.7*	*44.5*	*43.9*
*Home Furniture/Equipment & Clothing Stores**	*11.8*	*10.9*	*8.3*	*11.7*	*11.7*
*Gen. Merchandise/Building & Garden Supply**	*21.4*	*21.6*	*-0.9*	*20.9*	*20.4*
Miscellaneous Retail	*17.8*	*16.6*	*7.2*	*17.8*	*17.9*
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.7**	**33.8**	**2.7**	**34.8**	**34.9**
Depository Institutions*	13.0	13.3	-2.3	13.0	12.9
Other Finance/Insurance/Real Estate*	21.7	20.5	5.9	21.8	22.0
Services	**190.0**	**176.7**	**7.5**	**192.0**	**190.2**
Hotels & Lodging Places	13.0	11.8	10.2	13.2	13.4
Personal, Amusement & Recreational*	18.3	17.4	5.2	18.3	18.3
Computer-Related*	9.2	8.0	15.0	9.2	9.0
Other Business Services*	31.0	28.4	9.2	30.7	30.4
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking*	7.3	6.7	9.0	7.3	7.2
Health	48.0	45.3	6.0	47.5	47.2
Education/Social & Membership Organizations*	35.6	34.3	3.8	38.9	38.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.8	4.7
Engineering, Accounting, & Related*	16.2	14.0	15.7	15.8	15.4
Other Repair/Ag. Services & Museums, etc.*	6.6	6.0	10.0	6.3	5.7
Government	**158.9**	**155.6**	**2.1**	**157.0**	**155.5**
Federal Government	40.3	41.3	-2.4	40.1	39.4
*U.S. Defense**	*19.6*	*21.6*	*-9.3*	*19.5*	*19.7*
*Other Federal**	*20.7*	*19.7*	*5.1*	*20.6*	*19.7*
State Government	44.2	42.7	3.5	43.8	43.6
*State Education**	*24.5*	*23.7*	*3.4*	*24.3*	*24.1*
*Other State**	*19.7*	*19.0*	*3.7*	*19.5*	*19.5*
Local Government	74.4	71.7	3.8	73.1	72.5
*Public School Districts**	*48.7*	*47.0*	*3.5*	*48.2*	*48.0*
*Other Local**	*25.7*	*24.7*	*4.0*	*24.9*	*24.5*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). NOTE: Forecast data and cells marked by an asterisk (*) are not sanctioned by BLS.

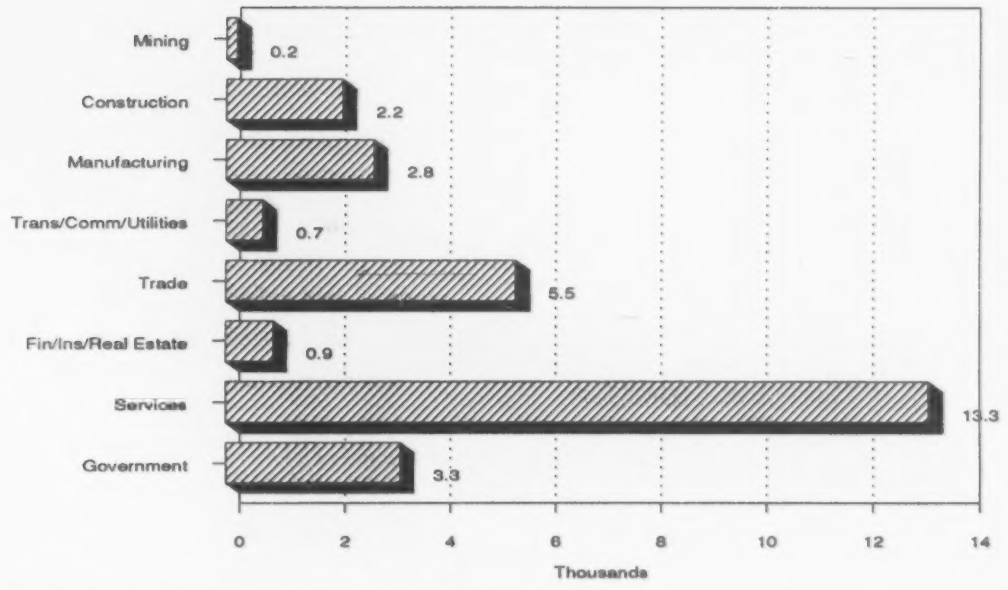
ADJUSTED

Table 2. Utah Civilian Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs Seasonally Adjusted *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	May 1991(r)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991(p)	Mar 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	810.6	790.2	2.6	814.9	808.4
Employed	776.7	755.5	2.8	782.2	775.1
Unemployed	33.9	34.7	-2.3	32.7	33.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	4.4	--.--	4.0	4.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	751.5	722.4	4.0	745.7	742.0
Mining	8.9	8.7	2.3	8.9	8.6
Contract Construction	29.5	27.3	8.1	29.9	29.3
Manufacturing	109.2	106.4	2.6	108.7	109.1
Durable Goods	72.6	70.0	3.7	72.2	72.4
Nondurable Goods	36.6	36.4	0.6	36.5	36.7
Trans., Comm., Public Utilities	42.7	42.0	1.7	42.6	42.7
Trade	177.7	172.2	3.2	176.3	175.6
Wholesale	39.5	38.3	3.1	39.2	38.8
Retail	138.2	133.8	3.2	137.1	136.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.6	33.7	2.7	34.8	34.9
Services	194.1	180.5	7.5	190.6	189.0
Government	154.7	151.6	2.0	153.8	152.8
Federal Government	39.8	40.8	-2.4	39.7	39.4
State Government	43.0	41.5	3.5	42.8	42.2
Local Government	71.9	69.3	3.8	71.3	71.2

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

May 1990-91 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs by Industry



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Economic Events

Please note: Information contained in Economic Events is obtained from regional newspapers, local job service offices, trade publications, clipping services, and local area chamber of commerce publications.

- Denver-based Gates Rubber Corp., a supplier of automotive aftermarket products, plans construction of a 220,000 square-foot warehouse and distribution facility in West Valley City. The Facility, which is expected to be completed by late December, should employ up to 80 people.

- Consolidated Thermal Plastics Co., a major manufacturer of plastic film, has opened a plant in the Freeport Center in Clearfield. The new 80,000 square-foot facility will employ about 85 people.

- Salt Lake City is among four U.S. cities being considered for a final assembly plant for McDonnell Douglas' new-generation jumbo jet. The plant would create 1,500 initial jobs with the potential for 5,000 jobs.

- Continental Airlines recently opened its new Salt Lake City reservation center. The center was closed by Eastern Airlines which filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in March 1989. The reservation center, which currently employs about 400 people, will provide jobs for as many as 1,500 employees in about two years.

- Utmetco plans to restart processing uranium and vanadium in April 1992 at its White Mesa mill south of Blanding.

- Nu Skin International announced the opening of its 200,000 square-foot Provo distribution facility. Over 500 are currently employed at the center and company officials indicate employment could reach over 3,000 positions.

- Acme Electric Corp. will close its plant at the Salt Lake International Center within four to six months. The plant currently employs 155 people, some of which will be offered transfers to Acme facilities in New York and other locations.❐

Most Utah counties show strong job growth

The key to Utah's economic strength in the midst of a national recession is its continuing rapid and widespread production of new nonfarm jobs coupled with relatively few layoffs. Of the 28,800 net growth in jobs over the past 12 months, nearly half (13,900) occurred in Salt Lake County. Another 6,000 were added by Utah County. Weber and Davis counties contributed 2,900 and 2,100 jobs respectively to this effort.

Thus, 86 percent of Utah's net job growth occurred in the four metropolitan counties. The growth rates of these counties ranged from Utah's 6.6 percent to Davis's 3.5 percent. One-half of the new jobs in metropolitan Utah were in the services industry. Trade, government, manufacturing, and construction also achieved noteworthy job growth.

In nonmetropolitan Utah, Washington County continued its accelerated and broad-based expansion, adding 1,100 new jobs at a rate of eight percent. On the strength of rapid increases in mining and retail trade, Uintah County's employers created 600 new jobs, a growth of nine percent. Fueled by new jobs in the manufacture of durable goods, Cache County employment increased by 1,000; its growth was a moderate 3.5 percent. Neighboring Rich County added fifty jobs; they were spread among manufacturing, trade, and services.

In contrast, six non-metropolitan counties lost jobs or had no growth. The worst of these was Tooele County, which had a net decrease of 300 jobs, comprising a decline of three percent from a year ago. Cutbacks in federal employment were the cause of most of this decline. Largely due to coal mining layoffs, Emery County employment was 100 lower

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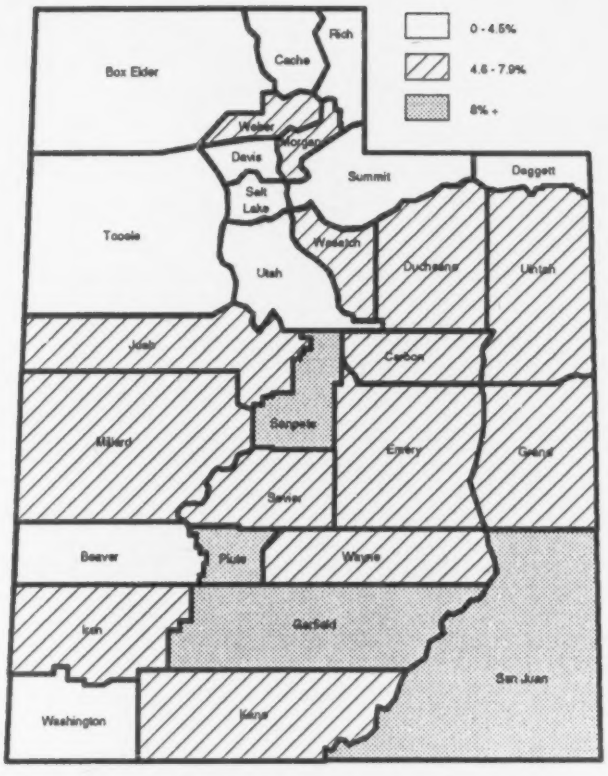


Unemployment Rates by County May 1991

- ***Metro counties accounted for 86 percent of the State job growth between May 1990 and May 1991.***
- ***Utah County expansion is particularly strong with a year-over increase of 6.6 percent.***
- ***Among the non-metro counties, Washington, Uintah, Cache, and Rich counties showed the highest percentage growth.***
- ***Six non-metro areas lost jobs or showed no employment growth.***

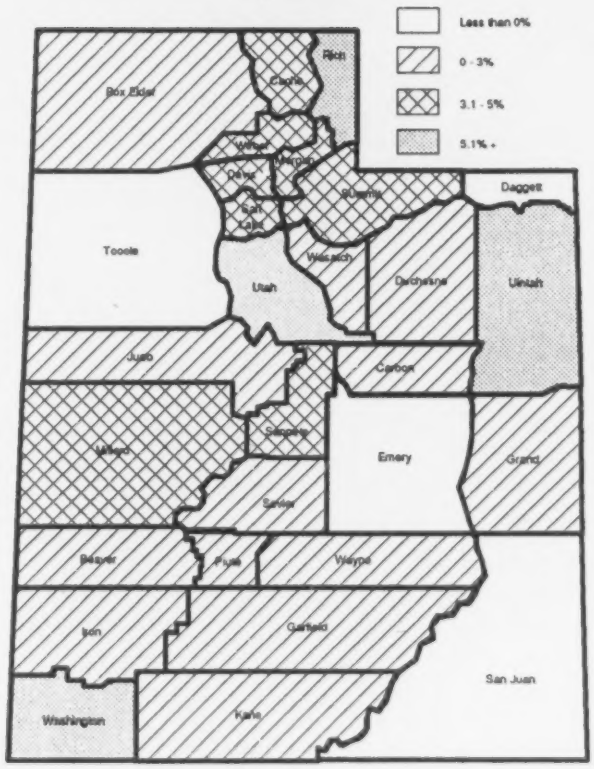
Continued from page 7

than in May 1990. Similarly, San Juan County has lost 50 jobs because of recent uranium mining-related layoffs. Other counties in this category are Daggett, Wayne, and Piute.

Nine nonmetro counties had May 1991 unemployment rates equal to or higher than the national average of 6.9 percent. Highest were Piute and Garfield (near 14 percent), followed by San Juan and Sanpete at 9 percent. Kane and Emery counties' rates were near 8 percent; rates for Duchesne, Juab, and Wayne counties were clustered around the national average. Interestingly, only two, Wasatch and Morgan, of the eleven northern Utah counties had rates above 5 percent, while four were below 4 percent.❐

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs by County May1991



Metro Areas

Table 3. Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs for SaltLake/Ogden and Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Areas *(Numbers in Thousands)*

	Salt Lake/Ogden					Provo/Orem				
	May 1991(f)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991(p)	Mar 1991(r)	May 1991(f)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991(p)	Mar 1991(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**518.6**	**504.1**	**2.9**	**519.2**	**515.0**	**117.0**	**114.9**	**1.8**	**120.4**	**117.5**
Employed	496.7	481.2	3.2	497.3	492.5	112.8	110.5	2.1	115.8	112.0
Unemployed	21.9	22.9	-4.4	21.9	22.5	4.2	4.4	-4.5	4.6	4.8
Rate	4.2	4.5	—	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.8	—	3.8	4.1
TOTAL NONFARM JOBS	**512.7**	**493.7**	**3.8**	**502.3**	**502.3**	**96.9**	**91.1**	**6.4**	**99.1**	**98.4**
Mining	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	20.6	19.0	8.4	19.7	18.4	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.2	2.8
Manufacturing	70.9	69.0	2.8	70.3	70.2	14.3	14.0	2.1	14.1	14.4
Durable	49.6	48.0	3.3	48.9	48.9	8.7	8.3	4.8	8.7	8.7
Nondurable	21.3	21.0	1.4	21.4	21.3	5.6	5.7	-1.8	5.4	5.7
Trans/Comm/Utilities	33.2	32.4	2.5	33.2	33.0	2.4	2.6	-7.7	2.3	2.3
Trade	122.5	120.4	1.7	120.8	119.8	23.1	21.3	8.5	22.7	22.4
Wholesale	31.6	30.6	3.3	31.5	31.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.9
Retail	90.9	89.8	1.2	89.3	88.5	18.6	17.0	9.4	18.5	18.5
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	28.6	27.9	2.5	28.4	28.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.4
Service	130.4	121.0	7.8	129.7	128.1	35.6	32.6	9.2	38.8	38.4
Government	103.6	101.2	2.4	102.7	101.7	15.9	15.2	4.6	15.7	15.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

By County

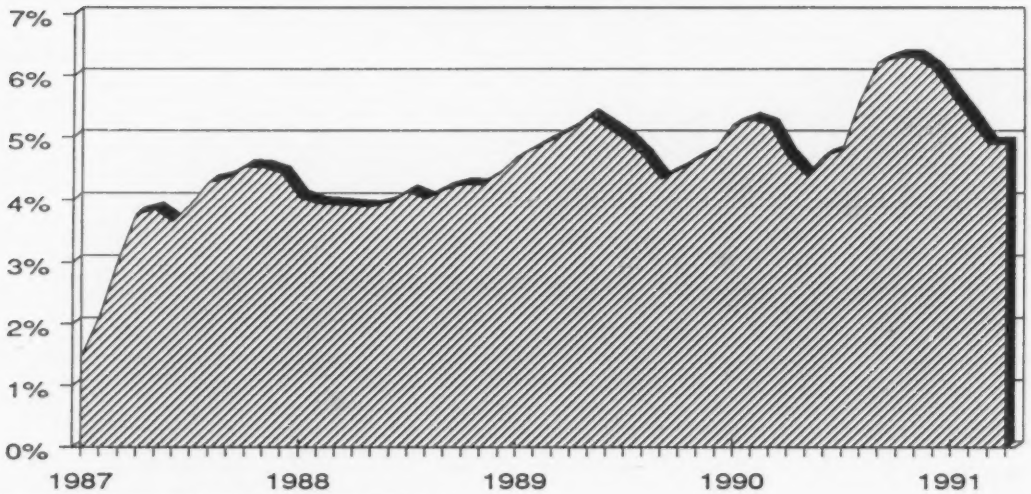
Table 4. Unemployment Rates and Nonfarm Jobs in Utah by County

	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate				Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs				
	May 1991(f)	Apr 1991(p)	Mar 1991(r)	May 1990	May 1991(f)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991(p)	Mar 1991(r)
STATE TOTAL	**4.2**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**749,800**	**720,970**	**4.0**	**744,300**	**737,500**
Bear River	**4.0**	**4.5**	**3.2**	**3.7**	**45,180**	**43,700**	**3.4**	**44,250**	**44,220**
Box Elder	3.3	3.1	3.3	4.1	15,410	14,990	2.8	15,240	15,070
Cache	4.5	5.3	3.2	3.6	29,350	28,340	3.6	28,650	28,790
Rich	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.5	420	370	13.5	360	360
Wasatch Front	**4.2**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**4.3**	**524,170**	**505,590**	**3.7**	**518,790**	**513,350**
Wasatch Front North	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.7**	**132,810**	**127,870**	**3.9**	**130,970**	**128,190**
Davis	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	62,400	60,280	3.5	61,830	60,410
Morgan	5.5	4.6	5.7	5.4	1,050	1,010	4.0	1,030	1,040
Weber	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	69,360	66,580	4.2	68,110	66,740
Wasatch Front South	**4.1**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**391,360**	**377,720**	**3.6**	**387,820**	**385,160**
Salt Lake	4.1	3.4	3.5	4.1	380,920	366,990	3.8	377,700	375,230
Tooele	4.1	3.8	3.9	5.0	10,440	10,730	-2.7	10,120	9,930
Mountainland	**3.6**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**106,900**	**100,530**	**6.3**	**109,840**	**110,380**
Summit	4.1	6.4	5.0	5.7	7,160	6,850	4.5	8,250	9,760
Utah	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	97,100	91,090	6.6	99,140	98,250
Wasatch	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.2	2,640	2,590	1.9	2,450	2,370
Central	**6.7**	**6.8**	**7.0**	**5.9**	**15,610**	**15,240**	**2.4**	**15,090**	**14,670**
Juab	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	1,760	1,730	1.7	1,730	1,710
Millard	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.9	3,620	3,510	3.1	3,460	3,430
Piute	14.6	14.7	16.9	9.9	190	190	0.0	190	190
Sanpete	9.0	9.6	10.4	7.8	4,330	4,180	3.6	4,210	4,000
Sevier	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	5,110	5,030	1.6	4,950	4,870
Wayne	6.9	6.5	8.3	6.6	600	600	0.0	550	470
Southwestern	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**28,600**	**27,220**	**5.1**	**27,960**	**27,540**
Beaver	4.2	4.4	5.0	3.8	1,310	1,300	0.8	1,260	1,240
Garfield	13.6	12.5	8.6	9.8	1,700	1,650	3.0	1,440	1,250
Iron	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.3	7,820	7,680	1.8	7,850	7,910
Kane	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.5	1,710	1,670	2.4	1,610	1,460
Washington	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	16,060	14,920	7.6	15,800	15,680
Uintah Basin	**6.3**	**5.3**	**4.7**	**7.1**	**11,600**	**10,940**	**6.0**	**11,200**	**10,710**
Daggett	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	350	360	-2.8	310	280
Duchesne	7.1	6.1	4.8	8.9	3,870	3,820	1.3	3,780	3,710
Uintah	6.1	5.1	4.7	6.5	7,380	6,760	9.2	7,110	6,720
Southeastern	**7.3**	**6.7**	**7.2**	**6.6**	**17,770**	**17,780**	**-0.1**	**17,180**	**16,650**
Carbon	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	7,840	7,760	1.0	7,700	7,620
Emery	7.6	6.9	8.6	6.9	3,610	3,730	-3.2	3,530	3,480
Grand	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.8	2,700	2,630	2.7	2,490	2,250
San Juan	9.0	8.1	9.0	6.9	3,620	3,660	-1.1	3,460	3,300
Salt Lake/Ogden MSA	**4.2**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**4.3**	**512,700**	**493,700**	**3.8**	**507,700**	**502,300**
Provo/Orem MSA	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**97,100**	**91,090**	**6.6**	**99,140**	**98,250**

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

Note: Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Year-over Percent Increase in U.S. Consumer Price Index



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PRICES

Table 5. Current U.S. Price Indices

	INDEX		% CHANGE FROM	
	Apr 1991	Apr 1990	Prior Year	Prior Month
CONSUMER PRICES (1982-84=100)				
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**135.2**	**128.9**	**4.9**	**0.1**
Food and Beverages	137.2	131.0	4.7	0.7
Food at Home	137.0	131.1	4.5	0.7
Housing	132.5	126.8	4.5	-0.1
Rent Residential	142.5	137.0	4.0	0.4
Fuel and Other Utilities	113.1	109.4	3.4	-0.9
Medical Care	174.4	159.8	9.1	0.4
Apparel and Upkeep	130.1	126.7	2.7	1.0
Transportation	122.2	117.3	4.2	-0.1
Gasoline	95.9	91.0	5.4	1.8
Energy[3]	99.5	95.7	4.0	-0.2
PURCHASING POWER OF CONSUMER DOLLAR: (1982-84 = $1.00)	**$0.739**	**$0.775**	**-4.8**	**-0.3**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**133.3**	**127.3**	**4.7**	**0.2**
PRODUCER PRICES (1982 = 100)				
ALL COMMODITIES	**116.0**	**114.1**	**1.7**	**-0.1**
Finished Goods	120.9	117.2	3.2	2.9
Intermediate Materials	114.0	112.8	1.1	-0.3
Crude Materials	101.2	103.0	-1.7	-0.4

1 Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers.

2 Consumer Price Index—Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

3 Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: fuel oil, coal, bottled gas, electricity, gasoline, and motor oil and coolant. It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs.

Job Service

Table 6. Employment Security Activities in Utah

	May 1991(p)	May 1990	Percent Change	Apr 1991
Nonfarm Jobs Available	20,490	24,345	-15.8	18,580
New Applications for Jobs	13,878	11,949	16.1	10,576
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	6,151	9,121	-32.5	5,286
Initial Claims	1,205	1,040	15.9	1,388
Weeks Claimed	9,779	8,733	12.0	11,124
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.47	1.34	-.-	1.67
Benefits Paid (Monthly)	$7,702,315	$5,256,643	46.5	$7,370,175

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only and are listed for the week containing the 15th day of the month.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

New Data, New Publications

The following data and/or publications are now available:

- ☐ **Summary of Key Labor Market Information for Utah, by Planning District and County.**
- ☐ ***Utah Reporting Units: Employment and Wages by Firm Size, 1990.***
- ☐ **Selected Demographic, Labor Market, and Economic Characteristics for San Juan County.**

If you would like to receive copies, please check the desired items and fill in your name and address.

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Mail to: Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, UT, 84147-0249.

Hours and Earnings

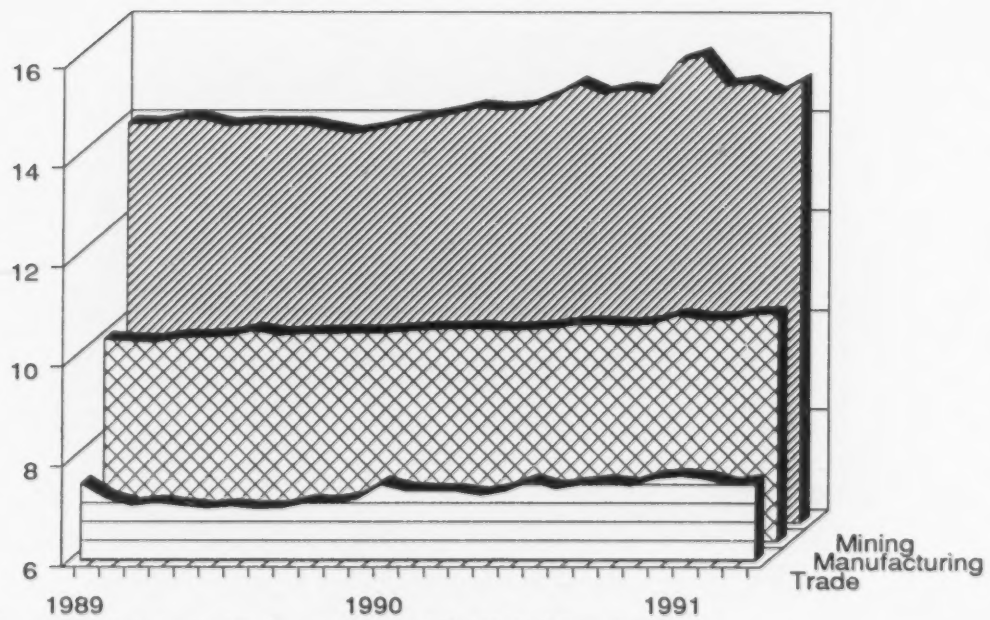
Table 7. Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Utah

	Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours			
	Apr 1991(p)	Apr 1990	% Chng	Mar 1990(r)	Apr 1991(p)	Apr 1990	% Chng	Mar 1990(r)
MINING	**14.88**	**14.29**	**4.1**	**14.60**	**45.2**	**42.9**	**5.4**	**42.0**
Metal Mining	13.44	12.32	9.1	13.47	46.2	46.5	-0.6	46.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	17.55	17.85	-1.7	17.32	44.5	40.6	9.6	39.1
MANUFACTURING	**10.59**	**10.29**	**2.9**	**10.57**	**39.4**	**39.2**	**0.5**	**39.6**
Durable Goods	10.77	10.48	2.8	10.73	39.5	40.2	-1.7	39.8
Primary Metals	13.11	12.70	3.2	13.08	39.2	40.9	-0.2	40.8
Fabricated Metal Prod. and Mach.	10.35	9.69	6.8	10.28	40.5	38.7	4.7	39.5
Transportation Equipment	13.21	13.27	-0.5	13.18	39.2	40.7	-3.7	40.8
Nondurable Goods	10.24	9.91	3.3	10.26	39.3	37.3	5.4	39.4
Food and Kindred Products	9.13	8.93	2.2	9.00	40.6	36.9	10.0	40.5
TRADE	**7.60**	**7.40**	**2.7**	**7.53**	**28.2**	**28.9**	**-2.4**	**28.0**
Wholesale	10.29	10.05	2.4	10.24	36.2	37.9	-4.5	36.0
Retail	6.59	6.38	3.3	6.51	26.0	26.5	-1.9	25.9
Food Stores	6.70	5.82	15.1	6.45	25.9	23.8	8.8	25.4
General Merchandise	6.18	6.20	-0.3	6.34	25.8	25.9	-0.4	25.7

Note: Average hours include hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average Hourly Wage for Selected Industries



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

1991 Summer Job Prospects for Utah's Youth

Nationally, the recession may mean tough job hunting for young people looking for summer employment . How does Utah stack up in the employment race?

Looking for a job is not always fun. In fact, it can be extremely tiresome. Nevertheless, it is time for young people to begin their search for summer employment. We hope to make this experience a little less painful by giving you information about the labor market, your competition, the industries that will be hiring, and some good advice.

In Utah, the youth (16 to 24 year-olds) population is expected to show continued growth in 1991—about 260,000 in 1991 versus 251,000 in 1990. Even with this increase, youth in Utah's labor force have a good outlook for summer jobs in 1991. Nevertheless, the outlook isn't quite as good as in 1990, because things are slowing down a little due to the national recession. Retail trade and services industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, have grown a combined total of about 6 percent from a year ago. Construction, another provider of youth jobs, has increased 8 percent from a year ago. The agriculture industry has maintained its status quo.

Thus far, Utah has managed to elude the recession plaguing most of the United States. This is good news for you, because that means the unemployment rate has remained low, only 4.0 percent last quarter. And you won't be competing with a displaced CEO for that lifeguard job. Jobs grew 4.7 percent during 1990 and the average number of people employed monthly was 758,000. The monthly average number of people actively seeking employment was 34,000, so you can expect some healthy competition out there in our active labor market.

- ***Even with an increase in Utah's youth population, young people in the State have a good outlook for summer jobs.***
- ***Retail trade and services industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, have grown about 6 percent from last year.***
- ***Utah has basically eluded the national recession and has exhibited high job growth and low unemployment.***
- ***The federal minimum wage increased from $3.80 an hour to $4.25 on April 1, making summer employment more lucrative for young people.***

Continued on page 14

Continued from page 13

Total nonagricultural employment has increased 4 percent compared to this time last year. The number of job openings listed at the Utah Job Service locations have averaged about 8,200 per month during 1991, slightly lower than the 1990 average of about 10,000 per month. However, the number of unemployed persons is now roughly 36,000 which is 4.2 percent fewer than a year ago. This is probably due to growth in every major industry during the past year. Construction leads the way with 8.1 percent increase compared to this time last year. The services industry increased 7.5 percent, retail trade 3.2 percent, mining 2.3 percent, and finance/insurance/real estate 2.7 percent. Manufacturing grew 2.6 percent, government expanded 2.4 percent, and transportation/communications/utilities trailed at 1.7 percent growth since 1990. All of this means that you should be able to find a job this summer if you look in the right places.

The current 4 percent increase in nonagricultural jobs means there have been about 29,000 new jobs introduced to the labor market this year. That's great news for the job seeker, but if that doesn't excite you this might: the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. In other words, jobs created by economic growth do not have to be your only hope because people are constantly changing jobs, retiring, or leaving the Utah labor market for other reasons. This activity results in approximately 120,000 opportunities during the months of June, July, and August. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth, while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and replacement.

During the last fifteen years, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 new nonagricultural jobs each year during the months on June, July, and August. A net increase of approximately 4,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected this summer.

The 16-24 year-olds account for about 22 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 25 percent. This change occurs because approximately 90 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, but not actively seeking work during the school year.

The summer flood of youth into the labor market impacts unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 44 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months, this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for 23 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

WHERE WILL THE JOB OPENINGS BE?

Of the 120,000 expected job opportunities this summer, 60 percent will be in the services and retail trade industries. Construction, manufacturing and government will account for about 27 percent. The remaining 13 percent includes transportation/ communication/ public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate.

The services industry covers many different areas: it is not limited to janitorial work and doesn't usually include sales clerks who are employed in retail trade. This industry is this fastest growing industry in the State and includes many interesting employment opportunities.

Continued on page 15

Continued from page 14

Within the services industry, most new hires will occur in business services (13,000), health services (6,700), educational services (4,900), and hotels (3,800). Another 1,000 to 3,000 will occur in engineering and management, amusement and recreation, automotive repair, personal, social, membership organizations, and miscellaneous services.

Fast food restaurants. Remember these three words as you search for summer employment because that's where you'll find many job opportunities. You don't have to be an economist to drive down the street and see all of their "Help Wanted" signs. For retail trade, nearly one-half of the total jobs, or 17,500, will be in eating and drinking establishments. This category remains the largest single group for openings among all industries. Other major contributors will be food stores (5,400), automotive dealers and service stations (4,100), miscellaneous retail (3,700), and general merchandise (3,300).

Construction activity improved during 1990; single and multi-family units were up 20.7 percent from 1989. The upward trend is continuing into 1991; construction employment is projected to increase 10 percent from 1990. This increased activity indicates that there will be construction job opportunities available this summer. Special trade contractors in plumbing, electrical, painting, masonry, concrete, roofing, and carpentering will offer about 6,700 jobs. Residential building jobs will account for 3,400 openings and heavy construction will add 2,300 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs will occur mostly in food (1,900), printing and publication (1,500), fabricated metal products (1,100), and apparel (1,000). Other significant numbers of job opportunities will be in government (11,800), motor freight transportation or warehousing (5,000), wholesale trade (3,300), real estate (1,600), and depository institutions (1,100).

You're worried about experience? Well, to some extent you should worry, because a concern of many employers is the lack of training in potential employees. That's a good reason for you to get additional training or education after high school (not to mention the financial benefits). But for now, we are just talking summer job opportunities and these types of jobs don't always require extensive experience. For example, a nationwide study showed that 84 percent of cashiers, 79 percent of construction workers, 95 percent of food counter and related help, 83 percent of general office workers, and 99 percent of messengers hired in 1987 had no previous experience in these specific occupations.

Most summer jobs available to youth are unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. As you get older and more experienced there will be more options open to you and it will become easier to find a job because your skills will be more marketable. The minimum wage requirement increased from $3.80 an hour to $4.25 on April 1, so keep that in mind as you contemplate your summer employment options. Most of the unskilled occupations offer minimum wage, but some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Listed below are some occupations you may want to consider for summer employment.

Continued on page 16

Continued from page 15

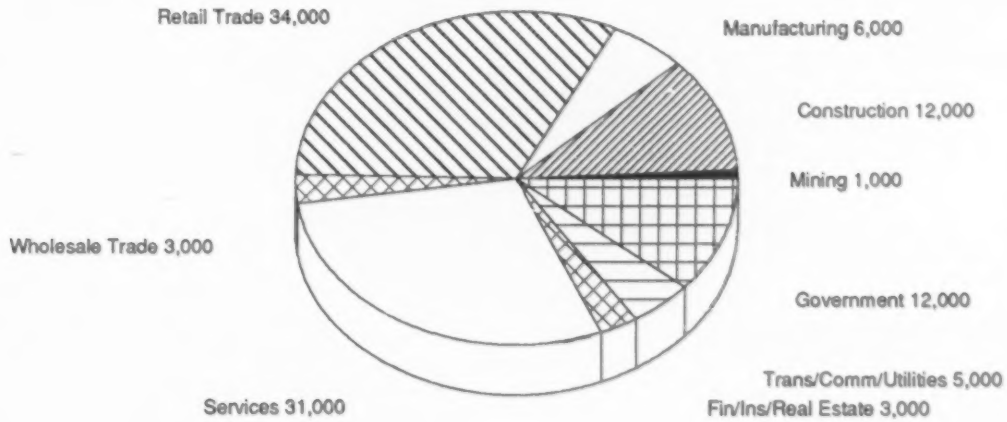
fast food service worker
construction laborer
general office clerk
sales clerk
receptionist
typist/data entry
hotel and motel maid
waiter/waitress
landscape laborer
short order cook
sprinkler system installer
amusement & recreation worker
delivery driver & helper
warehouse worker
child care attendant
farm worker
telephone solicitor
grocery clerk
material handler and dock worker

If you snooze, you lose. Start your summer job search early, it may impress employers and chances are you'll have more options than those who procrastinate. Don't limit yourself to one type of job. Explore many different occupations—it may give you some insight and direction in pursuing a career later in life. Be creative in your search, and utilize all of your resources. Read the want-ads in the newspaper, check out the job boards at the universities and colleges, use your personal connections by telling your friends and family you are looking for work, fill out applications for places that hire summer help, and, of course, there are the Utah Job Service Offices. Don't be afraid to apply for a job you feel you aren't fully qualified for, because you may be underestimating your skills. Confidence and determination are essential to a good job search.

And finally, some words of wisdom to remember: A good job is one in which a match is made between a person with the right job skills, with the right job, at the right time.❐

Kimberley Bartel
Labor Market Economist

Utah 1991 Job Opportunities for Summer Employment



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information

1991 Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates

Limited opportunities for college graduates are available nationwide. The 1991 Utah job market will be tougher than 1990's, but better than much of the nation

The national recession will directly affect most of the 1991 college graduates throughout the United States. Many graduates will have difficulty finding employment while firms are cutting back, especially in the Northeast region of the country which has been hardest hit by the recession. The western region, including Utah, has weathered the recession fairly well so the job market looks more encouraging in this area of the country. The national unemployment rate is currently 6.9 percent while Utah's unemployment rate is 4.2 percent. Nationally the graduates of 1991 will be competing for 10-15 percent fewer jobs than the graduates of 1990.

The job outlook for 1991 college graduates in Utah isn't as bright as 1990. For each of the next four years approximately 40,000 job openings will occur in the Utah labor market. The majority of these positions, 60 percent (about 24,000), will replace current workers who leave the labor force. The remaining 40 percent (about 16,000) will result from growth in the economy. Only about 20 percent (or one in five) of these jobs will require a four year degree, but over 50 percent of the jobs require some form of higher education or postsecondary training.

National statistics show that about 92 percent of the college graduates who enter the job market through the year 2000 should be able to find college level jobs. The demand for college graduates arises when there is an increase in the demand for employees in an occupation requiring a degree, when there is a need to replace college graduates who leave the job market, and when jobs which traditionally don't require college education are upgraded. The national projected job openings for the period of 1988-2000 is over 21.6 million. This is an average of about 1,800,000 each year. The number of jobs requiring a four-year degree are expected to increase 50 percent during this time period. The number of college graduates entering the market will exceed the num-

- ***Nationally, 1991 college graduates will be competing for 10-15 percent fewer jobs than the graduates of 1990.***
- ***In, Utah the outlook for college graduates isn't as good as in 1990, but still ranks far ahead of the nation.***

Continued on page 18

Continued from page 17

ber of openings requiring 4 year degrees, but this will average out to an oversupply of less than 8 percent.

In Utah, the job category of professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations is projected to have a growth rate of 2.1 percent per year from 1990 through 1995. These occupations include accountants, teachers, engineers, nurses, writers, lawyers, and computer programmers. Sales occupations are also expected to grow at a rate of 2.1 percent per year through 1995. The sales category occupations include sales representatives, sales clerks, and sales agents. Managerial and administrative occupations are expected to grow at a less than 1.8 percent rate per year. Nationally the fields showing the most potential for growth are health care, biotechnology, chemical engineering, and environmental engineering. The college graduates of 1991 are facing a competitive job market.

They should be prepared to be flexible in their job search because they may have to relocate for a job or start at a lower level than they anticipated. The fact is, getting that first job may be quite difficult. However, the national economy is currently recovering from the recession and this means employers will most likely start hiring again. For example, it took an average of 20 weeks to find a job in 1990; but during the first quarter of 1991, it took an average of 15 weeks. Another factor working in favor of the current college graduates is the population demographics. The baby boomers will begin retiring soon and many economists predict that a labor shortage will occur when this happens. Finally, if the college graduates focus on fields that are growing despite the recession, they will find more opportunities for employment.❐

Kimberley Bartel
Labor Market Economist

Help Us Help You!

If you are an employer, you may have recently received a copy of our Occupational Employment Statistics Survey (OES). If you think that this survey which asks for the number of employees by occupation (and their wage ranges) is just so much government paperwork, think again. The OES survey is important to you.

Ever had a hard time finding some one who was adequately trained to fit the job you have open? Have you even wanted to know what to pay your employees in certain occupations so that they don't leave you after six months? This is the kind of help that the OES survey can give you.

The estimates and projections of occupational growth produced using OES data are used by educators in determining where to spend training resources. They are used to help individuals plan for a career. In other words, this data is important because it helps us train the workforce for the jobs that are available—now and in the future.

What about the wage information you are asked to supply? Utah is one of sixteen states participating in a pilot study which gathers wages along with occupational statistics. Anyone trying to determine what the average Utah wage is for a certain occupation knows that limited sources of wage information by occupation is available. The wage information obtained through this survey will help us supply you with this data. If you have good wage data, you'll be able to attract and keep talented employees, because you will be paying them the "going" rate.

All in all, taking a few minutes to complete the survey is in your best business interest. Remember our staff are here to help you if you have any questions with your form.❐

Electronic Bulletin Board Service

We are continuing to add data to our electronic bulletin board service! You can access employment, unemployment, affirmative action, and consumer/producer price indices at the touch of personal computer button. The service is free and can be accessed via a statewide "800" number. Contact Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748 for more information.❐

Data Definitions

(f)—forecast.

(p)—preliminary.

(r)—revised.

Salt Lake/Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Salt Lake, Ogden, and Weber counties.

Provo/Orem Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—Utah County.

Employed Persons—Civilians who did any work as paid employees, worked more than 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family business, or were temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes. Each person is counted only once.

Unemployed Persons—Civilians who had no employment, were available for work, and made specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job or waiting to report for a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian Labor Force—Employed persons plus unemployed persons. Individuals are counted by place of residence.

Unemployment Rate—Unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonfarm Employment—A count of jobs by place of work for the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excludes proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid/volunteer workers, military personnel, Central Intelligence Agency employees, and employees of the National Security Agency. Includes salaried officers of corporations.

Production and Related Workers—Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with the production process.

Average Weekly Hours—The average hours for which pay was received during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Includes paid holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Average Weekly Earnings—Includes hourly and incentive pay and is reported before deductions. Includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave.

Initial Claims—Request by an individual following a period of unemployment to determine entitlement to compensation under unemployment insurance laws .

Weeks Claimed—Requests for weekly unemployment insurance benefits filed by claimants.

Insured Unemployment Rate—The ratio of (1) the number of weeks claimed by individuals under the unemployment compensation program to (2) average employment covered by the program.

Reserve Fund Balance—Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Utah Labor Market Report

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Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

The Utah Labor Market Report is published by the Labor Market Information Services Division of the Utah Department of Employment Security, 174 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah. To order this publication, call (801) 533-2293.

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